

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

It is most likely that the sudden change of the *New York Herald* is a bid for the nomination of McClellan; but there seemed no disposition to close upon such a bargain! The evident design of the peace party is to be represented by an out-and-out peace man, with whom the prospect of permanent separation is not a chimera, and with whom the proposition of an armistice and negotiation, outside the reconstruction of the Union, is not a *moré* *idéal*. No doubt, if the North-west seeks any information on the question of the navigation of the Mississippi, she will learn what was distinctly declared at the opening of the war, that there exists no intention to close or restrict the navigation of this great river—that Northern steamers will not only be allowed to pass down its waters without let or hindrance, passports, tolls or clearances, so far as such documents may be for obstruction—but that they will be invited, welcomed to a free and unrestricted navigation. On this point they may convey messages to satisfy the most doubting. The period is nearly arrived for the solution of this question. On the 29th the National Convention will meet at Chicago. The usual amount of intrigue, wire-working will be resorted to by the advocates of particular men. But if there be aught in signs, we shall see the strongest man who favors peace placed at the head of the ticket, with the peace banner in his hand; and we shall see an upheaving of the popular will in this direction that will stound the occupants of the public offices in Washington. We see likewise the effect of this manifestation upon the army and the soldiers of the North. Men will not aspire to die, in the last horrors of the war, for a cause declared against by their own people.

Our loss was comparatively small. When the works were recaptured, however, the dead body of Gen Girardy, who commanded Wright's brigade, was found in the trenches a minnie ball having passed through his head.

On our extreme left, which was occupied by Gary's and Chambliss's cavalry, supported by Gregg's Texas infantry brigade, we drove the enemy, about dark Wednesday evening, through White Oak Swamp, in which they abandoned a large number of their horses and scattered in all directions in the bog. In this handsome little affair we captured fifty prisoners.

Among the Yankee killed was Gen. Ferrero, dancing master and commander of the negro brigade.

It is certain that Gen. Jno. R. Chambliss was killed on Tuesday, and his body is in the hands of the enemy.

may easily imagine. This painful feeling was, however, soon changed for one of renewed confidence and hope by the farmers of Virginia. Public meetings were held in the agricultural counties and resolutions adopted emphatically avowing the impossibility of maintaining the public faith if the Government were forced by the people to pay such prices for supplies, and patriotically insisting upon a reduction of the standard rates, and their establishment upon a basis sufficiently low to inspire confidence in the currency. The result was that the Commissioners reassembled and reduced the schedule prices to \$74 for wheat for the month of August and \$5 for September. A wiser and more patriotic course was never pursued by any Government, and I would respectfully appeal to you, as the Chief Magistrate of our allant and patriotic State, to suggest and encourage similar meetings and resolutions on the part of our people. I have in abiding confidence that a general and well established belief in the intention of Congress, under no circumstances of temptation or trial, to shrink from the observance of the most rigid good faith in the money dealings of the Government will enable us to overcome all our financial difficulties. That such is their real intention I cannot doubt; but this determination should be encouraged and supported by the public declarations of our people, expressive of their own resolute will to foster the credit of the Government by the establishment of low prices, and by the patriotic support of its Treasury. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed in the common or whatever distrust may have been supposed to have been manifested may now be buried in a tomb of grave. We are making a new start in our finances, and under circumstances by no means unfavorable or discouraging.

The expenditures of the Government are of two classes—those incurred abroad and those incurred at home. In respect to the first, there has hitherto been but little embarrassment, nor is there any reason to expect greater difficulty in the future. Our foreign supplies will probably be procured without mak-

39,043, as far as heard from.

The people of this State have endorsed Governor Vance and President Davis—not all for their acts, but as patriots who have tried to discharge their duty. Every man voted as he pleased, without hindrance, and an immense majority voted one way.

President Davis is wearing out his life in hard and unceasing work for the Confederate cause—his life all in dependent on the result of one struggle—and that man who charges him with being influenced by any other than patriotic motives, is a slanderer of a good man, born from ignorance or a bad spirit. The scarts of those who are all the time finding fault with the acts of the Government against the President, are not enlisted in the Confederate cause.—*Rev. Democrat*

LATEST "GRAPEVINE" NEWS.—A report has been received in this place, to the effect that 400 Yankees were captured at Jasper, Dickens county, on Sunday night, by a portion of Wheeler's command.—Athens Watchman.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

It is high time that the otherwise universal feeling of hope, elation and confidence, should have the benefit of a financial improvement. It is not only an anomaly, but it is a disgrace, that the exorbitant prices of provisions and of everything in life, from the fee of a one brief lawyer up to the salaries of the Special Court, should be based on the unworthiness of the national currency and the want of faith in the national credit.

There is not a nation in the world, so capable of meeting every pecuniary demand which may justly be made upon it, as the Confederate States; and neither England nor France, nor Russia, could to-day commence to liquidate their national debt with half the facility, with as slight a burden upon their people, as could we. Indeed, it is a patent fact—not a truism, but a truism—that we can in a few short years, such as would scarce make an hour in the life time of a nation, make the world at large pay our debt, without eliciting a dollar from the pockets of our own people. The only nation in the world that grows all the great material staples, we have sought to do but command the nations of the earth to do our paying. What a wonderful condition of things do we now present. The Yankees say they blockade our ports and harbors. They string along our coast fleets and herds of every kind of bark, schooner, sloop, brig, frigate, double-enders, with no ending to the almost innumerable craft they have, to pounce on our unarmed steamers that come and go to bring the purchases of war in foreign marts and carry the wealth to pay for them; yet in spite of this whole kennel of sea dogs our little fawns and fallow deer venture through, with scarce the least possible emotion of timidity. The Governor of this State, who was raised on the summit of the highest mountain in the Confederacy, from the top of which he has been able to see and hear the ocean waves roar all his life, has become so conversant with marine business, that he picks up a few planks and nails, a smoke-stack and engines like to a turpentine distillery, put together some where on the Clyde, and just advances right through all this blockading business, coming and going, bringing cards for the soldiers wives, clothes, boots, shoes, blankets, overcoats, hats for the soldiers, scythe blades for the farmer, dye stuffs, medicines, arms, ammunition, and ever and anon a little of the pure and genuine anti-depressive and wholly stimulating "luxury"—for account of "whom it may concern." And instead of paying for this outlay of wholesale buying with the petty, small, diminutive, little, round gold and silver pieces which one might carry in good round amount in a breeches pocket, why he sends out a currency of bulk and weight—a "king" currency—a royal, imperial money—and puts it right through all obstacles. And this Gov. Vance has made North Carolina a known, established character on change, so that the very Persian, and Hindoo, and Greek graduates in commerce are proud to make her acquaintance.

And not only North Carolina, but the Confederate States are buying and selling right through the very planks of our Yankee fleet. And not content with paying down at date, but they take cotton and set it down now in Liverpool, to pay a debt not yet arrived, but to come somewhere next April. And thus this isolated, shut-up, blockaded nation says to the world—see here, wherever there is a rat, there is a hole for him to get out at—and all the world at once sees the allusion and understands the force of this rat incursion.

The effect of this is, that when this same Confederate Government sets down and writes—in 1890 we undertake to pay one thousand dollars to bearer, with interest semi-annually, at eight per cent., Liverpool, and London, and Antwerp, and Amsterdam, and Manchester, and Lyons at once know this to be a safe, sure, reliable obligation, and they take it, to put in their pockets, giving seventy or seventy-five dollars on the hundred for the bonds of the blockaded Confederacy. See now—an eight per cent. bond, of long date or short date, issued by the Confederate Government, is selling here for one hundred and fifteen new issue, pinch backs. It goes to London, and there it sells for seventy in coin—yellow gold, Sovereigns, Victorias or Napoleons—and these coins then send a letter back here that sells for twenty dollars for one, of the pinch backs; so that a little hickory broker will start on fifteen hundred dollars, currency, and buy therewith a one thousand dollar bond, eight per cent., will send it to London and sell it for seven hundred dollars in gold; will draw a bill of exchange on this, and sell that for two thousand per cent., so that in three months the little hickory will be full of leaves, to the amount of fourteen thousand dollars; and by the same process, in a year it will be a tree, rooting deep into the ground and spreading out with shade so dense that not a ray of heat can permeate it.

Pop! here goes a question: What does all this mean? Why simply that the outside world know the Confederacy better than her own people, and have more confidence in her ability, integrity and determination.

Question second—Is this conduct of our people, chivalry, conservatism; or is it even nationalism? We wot not. It is unadulterated destructiveism, irrationalism, nonsense folly!

Let all the people put more confidence in their Government—establish her currency—reduce prices to a fair and honest standard—and they will gain a victory without bloodshed, and put the nation in a road to prosperity for their own and their children's benefit.

The letter which we publish to-day in another column from the Secretary of the Treasury to Gov. Bonham of South Carolina, enforces the points which we made on yesterday, and by its earnest assurances and cogent reasoning makes a powerful appeal to the wisdom and patriotism of the people, to reform the financial condition of the nation. "I have an abiding confidence (says the Secretary) that a general and well established belief in the intention of Congress under no circumstances of temptation or trial, to shrink from the observance of the most rigid good faith in the money dealing of the Government, will enable us to overcome all our financial difficulties, and this determination should be encouraged and supported by the public declaration of our people, expressive of their own resolute will to foster the credit of the Government by the establishment of low prices, and by the patriotic support of its Treasury."

This is eminently sound and wise counsel. May we not hope that the farmers and planters of North Carolina will begin to act upon it? The commissioners of Virginia, in assessing the prices for August and September, made a schedule at altogether too high a rate. In Virginia, desolated and devastated Virginia, where hostile armies have camped and marched and fought and wintered, where there is not a man scarcely who has not felt upon his own shoulder the rough galling hand of war, where especially the agriculturist has felt all its ravages, for in a large portion of that State the fences have long since been burned, the houses torn down, the woods cut down and consumed, the stock impressed and used, and the hands removed to more secure positions. In another portion, and in yet another the occupation is alternated, one or other army always being present. Yet in Virginia the very farmers and planters themselves rise up against the assessment of undue prices, and "insisted upon a reduction of the standard rates, and their establishment on a basis sufficiently low to inspire confidence in the currency." The result was that the commissioners reassembled and reduced the schedule prices to \$7 1/2 for wheat for the month of August, and \$5 for September. The effect of this has already been visible in the improved tone of public confidence, in the fall of prices and the better appearance of things generally.

In this State the commissioners have fallen into a similar error as the Virginia commissioners first did. Their standard of rates is altogether too high. It is not fixed on the estimate of the value of the article, but on the value of the currency. This is a wrong principle to begin with. There is no reason why wheat should be assessed in North Carolina at \$10 per bushel. We are having the most abundant year which we have had for many years. The gardens are full of vegetables, the crop of wheat better than usual, a fair fruit crop, and the promise of corn and peas beyond an average. In addition to this, our State has enjoyed a greater immunity from the evils of this war than almost any other, except in the Western and some extent the Southern extreme section, there has been scarce an unusual demand upon our people. The central belt of the State has fattened on the war.

What, then, can there be of reason in having, in this time of plenty and abundance, such exorbitant prices assessed? There can be none found except in the disastrous fact that the people doubt the value of their own currency, and this is an egregious folly, besides being most unpatriotic. These excessive rates necessitate another flood of paper promises, a redundant circulation, a large increase of debt, more taxes, tending to precipitate that worst of mischiefs, the breach of the national faith. The remedy is in the hands of the people, and we now most earnestly, and for another time reiterate our appeal to all classes of our fellow-citizens to hold meetings and pass resolutions to stop this injurious system. Let the farmers set the example to be followed by manufacturers, tradesmen and all men of business, of maintaining the integrity of the Government by charging prices according to the value of what they sell, and by elevating the currency to the standard of value which the promise to pay of an honest, capable Government ought to possess. The Virginia example is a worthy one. Why will not North Carolina follow it? Let Mecklenburg, Guilford, Warren, Granville, Caswell, begin the good work. Let a few good leading citizens put the ball in motion. Show the people their interests and duty. They only need to be informed. Who will commence it? And let the Commissioners follow the laudable example of Virginia and retrace their steps, and thus do justice to the government. We hope the letter of Secretary Trenchum will be read, and that it may make its due impression on the public mind.

Mr. A. J. Partin, of the Planter's Hotel, and Mr. J. R. Williams, Jr., Southern Telegraph Company, have placed us under many obligations for their kindness in furnishing us the latest news from Petersburg.

The enemy have been driven entirely away from the Weldon road, with heavy loss. Well done.

We are asked for three lines of editorial to fill up a column, and the demand is made upon us just at the moment when we are full of the glorious news from Petersburg. The demand is unreasonable, and we shall not comply with it.

Hyde county gave Vance 517 votes for Governor, and Holden not a single vote!—Mr. Mann received 256 votes for Senate, and Weston 203. Credle elected Sheriff. Montgomery county gave Vance 381 and Holden 245. Stanly gave Vance 885, Holden 332.

In a church is the epitaph: "Here lies the only of James Robinson and Ruth, his wife; and underneath this text; 'Their warfare is accomplished!'"

We invite the attention of all concerned to "General Order No. 54" issued and signed by Gen. R. E. Lee, which we publish to-day. These orders address themselves to all classes of men who are, this day, absent from the army "without proper authority."

Those who have remained absent beyond the time limited for their return, or after the cause of their absence has ceased, to use the remarks of the *State Journal*, are affectionately admonished to return to their respective commands without delay; while they are reminded that every day they stay away from their posts adds to the dangers and labors of their comrades, and increases their own responsibility to the laws they are violating.

Gen. Lee mildly and affectionately ascribes the crimes of this class to thoughtlessness or negligence; and, as a father pleading with his erring sons, reminds them of the shame and disgrace they are entailing on themselves and families, if they continue to shrink from the manifold discharge of duty in the hour of their country's need, and leave their homes to be defended and their independence to be secured by the unaided courage of others.

To those who have incurred the guilt of desertion, Gen. Lee addresses himself in tones of the utmost clemency. A prompt return to duty will entitle them to pardon and restore them to honor, while, if carried back under arrest they have nothing to look for but the severe penalties of an inexorable law.

We sincerely trust and hope that all concerned—who are absent from their commands without proper authority—will lend a ready ear and a willing heart to the admonitions and injunctions of Gen. Lee, and return at once to their several posts of duty.

We hope, too, that the friends and relations of those men will interest themselves in their behalf, that they may be saved from the deepest disgrace and the worst of all temporal punishment—a deserter's death. While the pest of honor still awaits them and while mercy extends her arms to receive them, let them listen to the dictates of duty and honor, yield to the entreaties of their beloved General and return to their respective commands.

The News.

Yesterday and to-day our columns have contained highly important and interesting news from several quarters. We are in receipt of no papers from Virginia of a later date than those quoted from on yesterday; but we learn that passengers who left Petersburg on Saturday night or Sunday morning, report that another severe engagement occurred on the Petersburg and Weldon Road Saturday afternoon, in which our forces captured a large number of prisoners, drove the enemy to the west of the road and had them cut off from their entrenchments on the east side of the road. The capture of the whole force was almost confidently expected. The loss, on both sides, is reported large—heavier, it is said, than in both the two previous days' fights. We expect to receive some definite information concerning this last engagement before going to press with this paper.

[Since the above was in type, a gentleman of this city, who left Petersburg on Sunday morning, informs us that it is a mistake about a fight having occurred on Saturday. There had been no fighting since Friday, up to Sunday morning.]

The news of the capture of Memphis by our troops, reported in our telegraph column, is highly important, if true; the confirmation of which is anxiously looked for. And the riots in New Orleans in resistance to the enforcement of Lincoln's draft there, is but the precursor of the revolts and riots that are sure to follow in the northern and western portion of his dominions. See the predictions in our Northern news which we publish to-day.

We have nothing late from the Valley. At the last accounts our forces had been in line of battle for two days, but the Yankees, so far from manifesting a disposition to make an attack, appeared to be withdrawing from our immediate front. There is no foundation for the rumor that a battle took place on the 14th, in which the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss.

We publish to-day some important rumors from Sherman's rear, which though not confirmed yet by any official information, are believed to have foundation in fact. It is known that such a movement as the one referred to contemplated, and that there is certainly a "fire in the rear" of Sherman's army.

Every thing wears a most encouraging and inspiring aspect, for our cause, in every direction; and the enemy's succession of reverses, disasters and defeats must tend greatly to accelerate and increase the despondency, the alarm and the demoralization prevalent in Lincoln's armies and his crushed subjects at home.

The loss of our brave and noble soldiery in the repulse and slaughter they have visited upon the vandal foe, wreaths the cypress most painfully with the laurel that encircle their deeds. Let us hope that our losses reported in the last fight around Petersburg have been greatly over-estimated.

Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin has taken command of the "District of Western North Carolina." He gives notice that a "full pardon will be granted to all deserters and absentees who surrender themselves on or before the 10th day of September next." Those who fail to respond to this offer may expect the extreme penalty to be dealt out to them.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

From the *Newbern Times*, August 2. The ram Albemarle came down from Plymouth last Friday morning, at the mouth of the Roanoke, driving the gunboat *Orces* from her anchorage. The ram picked up the *Orces*, and steamed back without firing a gun. By means of an "intelligent contraband" we learn that twenty-five persons were arrested at Kingston, on Thursday last, for voting for W. W. Holden for Governor.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM PETERSBURG—THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK WITH A LOSS OF THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS!

We are indebted to our friend, Mr. C. E. Dunn, for his favor in furnishing us the Richmond and Petersburg papers of very late date. The Petersburg *Express* gives account of the attempt of the enemy to reach the city by way of the Weldon railroad. As an item of news, we copy the article of the *Express*:

THE ENEMY CUT THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD AND ADVANCE TOWARDS THE CITY—THEY ARE CHECKED AND FINALLY DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSS.

About 9 o'clock a. m. Thursday the enemy in heavy force of infantry and cavalry, appeared at Gurley's farm, about six miles south east of the city, and three miles east of the railroad, and throwing forward a strong line of skirmishers, advanced at once towards the road at the Yellow Tavern. They soon encountered the pickets of Gen. Dearing's cavalry brigade, who fought them, as they retired in the direction of the Tavern, where Gen. D's reserves were encamped. Gen. Dearing deployed his men in the most skillful manner, and checked the advance of the Yankee troops, but finding himself opposed to very large odds, was compelled to give back gradually. His troops behaved in the most gallant manner, and fought in a style highly creditable. From 9 o'clock until 2 p. m. he engaged the enemy, fighting them step by step all the way from the Tavern to Davis' farm—two miles nearer the city.

It was during this period that a portion of his command made a gallant and successful charge upon the Yankees, and brought off nearly two hundred prisoners—among them one Lieutenant Colonel and eight commissioned officers.

About 2 o'clock, the enemy in their advance towards the city, had reached a point just beyond Davis' house, and threw their skirmishers forward through the corn-field, about one hundred yards beyond. They were held in check here by Dearing's cavalry until reinforcements arrived. The enemy here occupied both sides of the road—their left extending several hundred yards to the right of it, and their right resting away off to the left amidst the thick woods and undergrowth.

Our line was formed some four or five hundred yards in front of the field occupied by the Yankees, and in the finest of spirits, and with steps as elastic and willing as though they were marching to a feast, our men strode forward to the contest. The enemy's skirmishers were met and quickly driven back upon their first line of battle, which in turn was hurled in confusion upon their second line, and that upon their third. Pressing still forward amidst the crash of cannon and the roar of musketry, this third line was quickly broken and almost routed, and the whole Yankee force—consisting of four divisions, commanded by Gen. Warren (of the Fifth corps) in person, was driven back for three quarters of a mile.

Our loss in this affair is not inconsiderable—but very few killed. Three hundred wounded have been sent to the hospitals and more are yet being. Four or five hundred, at the most will cover the aggregate.

In prisoners the enemy lost about two hundred, and our commands about thirty.

About five o'clock, a brisk artillery fire was opened upon the enemy by our batteries at Davis' farm, which was vigorously replied to. The enemy's shells cut several of Mr. Davis' fingers and trees down, and injured his residence considerably. This shelling was but the prelude to a charge on our part, in order to dislodge the enemy from a position the last of the road, considered important to us. The work was entrusted to one of our best fighting brigades, and executed in the most brilliant manner. Subsequently the enemy charged back, but were repulsed.

Skirmishing, which at times broke out quite lively, continued until seven o'clock, when it subsided into a monotonous picket firing.

DAMAGE TO THE ROAD.

From the best information we are enabled to gain, the enemy has torn up one mile and a half to two miles of the Weldon road, commencing at the Yellow Tavern and coming this way. What they have done or may do beyond that point, it is impossible to say. It is feared, if they had not touched the track there, up to dark, that they inflicted heavy damage last night. We shall probably learn to-day the full extent of the injury inflicted on this line of our communication.

REPORTED RAIL THROUGH DUNDEE.

It is reported that while the enemy's infantry was engaged in operating and fighting on the Southern road, a body of cavalry crossed over through Dundee county, on a trail towards the Southside road. We could not ascertain positively that this was the case, but it seems to be the impression that some such movement has been put on foot by the enemy.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE ENEMY.

The enemy still occupy the Southern road with their batteries planted along the line as far down as the Yellow Tavern. Their lines extend on either side, but on the left reach across to the Plank road. They were engaged yesterday afternoon in throwing up breastworks as a matter of protection against the rebels. The battle will probably be renewed this morning unless the Yankees disappear last night.

Still Later.

The Fight on Friday.

From the Petersburg *Express*.

HEAVY BATTLE ON THE WELDON RAILROAD—THE ENEMY ATTACKED AND FORCED BACK—THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED—SEVERE LOSS INFLECTED ON THE ENEMY.

This occupation of one of our main lines of communication with the South was, of course, not to be permitted without an effort to dislodge the enemy. Accordingly, all arrangements having been completed, Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding Mahone's and Heth's divisions, attacked them between the hours of three and four o'clock. Gen. Mahone commanded the troops to the left of the railroad, and Gen. Heth those to the right. The attack was opened by Mahone, and was speedily responded to by Heth on the right, and the battle ended furiously.

On the right, Gen. Heth, with the gallant brigades of his divisions—Davis', Walker's and Archer's—attacked the enemy's picket line in the corn-field a short distance beyond Davis' residence. These were quickly forced back upon the first line of breast-works, held by a formidable force. With a cheer the Confederate troops bounded forward and swept over the obstruction, pressing the Yankees back with severe loss into their second line, and charging onward forced them thence with an equal lack of ceremony. Beaten from their works and defeated in every effort to retain them, the Yankees retreated to their main line of entrenchments, into which

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 18.—Heavy skirmishing began at midnight on our left and centre, and continued till 2 o'clock, without any result. This morning the artillery of Stuart's corps opened on the enemy; their batteries replied nobly; the firing was very heavy and produced consternation among the enemy. Prisoners report that our cavalry captured a large number of horses at Kingston a few days since. Reports are numerous circulating, as regards their operations, but beyond the fact that they had cut the road at Ackworth and were destroying the track between Etowah and Oostanaula river and thus far had been entirely successful, nothing official had been received. The enemy seem to be ignorant of the magnitude of our operations in their rear, and were preparing another raiding expedition under Kilpatrick, which had rendezvoused at Sweetwater preparatory to starting, which is believed to have been recalled yesterday, going in pursuit of our cavalry.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 17.—Maj. Gen. Frank Gardner assumed command of the District of the Gulf to-day. The people are much pleased with the appointment.

Yesterday evening the enemy in five launches landed at Montreux. Our cavalry fired on them killing two and wounding several. The enemy retired.

Last night Maj. Carrol, agent for exchange of prisoners at this point, returned from the enemy's fleet after sending off letters and packages for the Dauphin Island prisoners. Hopes are entertained of an exchange at an early day.

A force of the enemy, 2000 strong, crossed Perdido river yesterday, advancing towards Mobile bay. All quiet in the bay.

From Florida.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20. An official dispatch from Gen. J. M. Jones, dated Lake City, August 19th, to Gen. Jackson was received late last night. It says that Captain Dickerson and his company engaged the enemy's cavalry, three hundred and forty-two strong, at Gainesville yesterday, completely routing them. He captured one hundred and fifty prisoners, and one piece of Artillery, besides capturing five hundred stolen negroes. Among the prisoners were a Captain and two Lieutenants and one Surgeon. The whole command would have been captured if Capt. Dickerson's horses had not been worn out. The enemy were scattered and pursued fourteen miles.

The enemy's infantry consists of the 4th Colored Regiment, at Stark's.

Col. McCormick is in pursuit with some additional forces.

Highly Interesting from Memphis and New Orleans.

MOBILE, Aug. 21. A special dispatch to the *Mobile Register*, dated Senatobia, Aug. 21, says:—We attacked Memphis at 7 o'clock this morning. Heavy firing was heard for three hours, and it is supposed the city has been captured, as the Federal force is reported small and unsuspecting.

A Federal force occupied Oxford to-day. The operator at Jackson reports a great riot in New Orleans. Four hundred citizens killed. The riot arose in consequence of Canby's attempt to enforce the draft. The negro troops have been called on to suppress the riot, which was still progressing.

All quiet in Mobile.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 20, 11 A. M.—J. A. Gen. A. P. Hill commanded our forces in the fight yesterday evening. Warren was strengthened by the ninth corps. The enemy were driven about three quarters of a mile in front, and back about two miles on the flank.

Twenty-two hundred prisoners, including ninety commissioned officers, were captured. Last night ended the fight, which was a very considerable affair. It has not been resumed thus far to-day.

The enemy still hold possession of the Weldon railroad. Our losses are not very heavy.

Gen. Cleggman was wounded. Maj. Layman of the Fifty-fifth Virginia, killed. Enemy's loss in killed and wounded not ascertained. Yankees Gen. Crawford, reported by prisoners killed.

The usual artillery duel between midnight and day this morning between the lines in front of the city. No casualties reported.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 19.—Heavy artillery firing occurred on our centre last night. The enemy's battery in front of the city opened a heavy fire, exceeding any yet, with 42-pounders. A Sawyer's shell exploded in a house, killing Capt. Jarson of the 14th Texas cavalry, and wounding several ladies and children. No other damage.

Kilpatrick instead of going after Wheeler as was supposed, turned towards the Atlanta and West Point road, which he struck at Fairburn and cut the road and telegraph. He has gone in the direction of the Macon road, and it is supposed thence to Andersonville, for the purpose of releasing the prisoners. His force is estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000. It is reported that Wheeler had burned the bridges at Etowah, Resaca, and Dalton. The enemy are there undoubtedly on both railways.

FROM DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Aug. 22.—Kilpatrick's raid, composed of 2,500 men, crossed the Chattahoochee at Campbellton and struck the road at Fairburn at 3 o'clock on Friday morning, and destroyed the road for six miles. The raiders then crossed over to the Macon road, striking it at Lovejoy's on Friday evening, moving towards Jonesboro. The Federal infantry support, which accompanied Kilpatrick's cavalry to the West Point road, returned, and the cavalry proceeded along the road towards the Macon road. Ross' brigade skirmished with their advance, but was not able to hold the enemy in check. The raiders burned the Depot and Post Office at Jonesboro, destroying all papers.

On Saturday evening the enemy were surrounded between Lovejoy's and Jonesboro by Reynolds' infantry brigade, and Armstrong's and Ross' cavalry. A sharp engagement ensued, Kilpatrick charging at the head of his column.

The raiders, after being completely routed, charged Ross' brigade and cut their way out. Our loss, ten killed. Enemy's loss, twenty-five. The raiders being pursued by two Georgia regiments of cavalry, retreated through McDonough and escaped. Only a mile of the Macon road was destroyed, which has been repaired. The city is very quiet to-day. No shelling going on.

The enemy deny the charge of shelling the city, and claim that their shot are all directed at our defenses.

Garvey's division of Cavalry has disappeared from Decatur. Nothing from Wheeler.

GOLDSBORO, Aug. 22.—Col. Kennedy is not dead. I have seen and talked with him in Goldsboro. W. E. H.

they had been driven on the previous evening. This line having been greatly strengthened, proved too strong for the enemy, and our troops were checked in the face of the slaughter which there ensued a further advance.

In the meantime, Gen. Mahone, with Cleggman's, Colquitt's and his own former brigade, had struck the right of the Yankee lines and captured eight hundred prisoners. Pressing forward with his usual energy, he drove the enemy before him, successfully charging them wherever they made a stand. Finding them strongly entrenched however, in the thick woods opposite Davis' farm, it was determined to dislodge them by a flank movement. Cleggman's and Mahone's old brigade engaged them in front, while by a circuitous route Colquitt's (Georgia) brigade was thrown upon their flank. The movement proved a brilliant success, and caused scarcely any loss to our troops.

Colquitt's men were upon the Yankees almost before they were aware of such close proximity of the rebels, and surrender or fighting under fearful disadvantage was the alternative. Crawford's crack division, of Warren's (5th) corps, here fell a helpless victim to rebel strategy, and the greater part of two brigades—numbering over two thousand men—threw down their arms and surrendered. The prisoners were quickly placed under guard and sent to the rear, where they were formed into line and marched to Gen. Hill's headquarters.

The battle still progressed successfully until the enemy were driven back to the position from which he advanced in the morning. At dark our lines were close up to his works, and occasional volleys of musketry showed still farther fighting.

Among the prisoners taken, is Brig. Gen. Hays, of Massachusetts, several Colonels, and other field officers of less grade. Gen. Hays was brought in on the 19th last night.

We regret to state, however, that General Cleggman was painfully, though not seriously, wounded.

The battle for the possession of the railroad will probably be resumed this morning, and it is believed the enemy will not only be dislodged, but disastrously defeated. This expedition will turn out in the end, to be the greatest disaster that has yet happened to Grant in this department.

It is also stated that several hundred more prisoners have been taken, thus raising the number above 8000.

For the Confederate.

Messrs. Editors:—It is desirable to be known, as to which law (Revenue) applies to an kind, growth of 1863—the law passed in 1863, or that passed in 1864? The law of 1863 imposes a tax, or fine, upon those who fail to deliver their ten to Government, of 50 per cent. on the assessed value of such article not delivered. The net of 1864 imposes a tax or fine of 500 per cent., &c. Which is intended to control, produce tax of growth of 1863?

We believe it has been decided that the law of 1863 applies to delinquents for 1863, but we hope some one in the Title department will give an authoritative reply to the above interrogatory.—Eps. CONFEDERATE.

"Mother," said the Partington, "did you know that the 'iron horse' has but one ear?" "One ear! marvelous gracious child, what do you mean?" "Why the engineer, of course."

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 22nd of July, of typhoid fever, at the residence of Eldridge Smith, Esq., J. B. ROGERS, aged 20 years—only child of John and M. A. Rogers.

The deceased was a member of Co. I, 34 N. C. Cavalry, and was a good and brave boy—perfectly resigned to the will of God. He was at school at Rockingham when the war began. He then left school, and told his father if he did not let him go and fight for his country, he could never be satisfied. He joined the army but did not fight over two years before Jesus took him to himself. He has many friends and relatives to mourn the loss of one so highly esteemed.

"Dearest cousin thou hast left us,
And 'tis loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

FRANK.

NORTH CAROLINA.

LENOR COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the probate of the will of Henry A. Chamberlain:
In this case, it appearing to the Court that Mary, the widow, and any other heirs at law of said H. A. Chamberlain, deceased, and next of kin, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina publication is therefore ordered for six successive weeks, in the weekly Confederate, a newspaper published in Raleigh, N. C., notifying the heirs at law and next of kin, to appear at the Court House in Kingston, on the 1st Monday in January next, 1866, to witness proceedings in the matter of said probate and to make objections, if any they have, or otherwise be bound by said proceedings.

Witness: N. Hunter, Clerk of said court, at office in Kingston, 1st Monday July, A. D. 1864.
N. HUNTER, Clerk.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE.
GENERAL HOSPITALS, N. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 17, 1864.

[Extract.]
SPECIAL ORDERS.
No. 102.
In compliance with the request of the Commandant of Convicts in this State, Hospital Medical Examining Boards are ordered not to examine any soldier for recommendation for an extension of his furlough, without he has passed from the Enrolling office, as directed in paragraphs II. and III. General Orders No. 141, A. I. G. O., 1863.

P. E. HINES,

Aug 18 dt-wt
Surg. Med. Director.

Tithe Tobacco.

Tobacco will be received after the 1st of September next. The tithe tobacco in Wake to be delivered to John W. Cosby, Raleigh.
JAS. Y. WHITTED, Agent,
Wake and Orange counties.
Aug 18 dt-wt
Standard copy two times.

Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of September next. Tuition from eight to ten dollars per month, in advance. Board, one hundred dollars per month, payable monthly, in advance; or, about eight dollars per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices. There are small extra charges for washing and room rent. Students are requested to bring all the text-books they may be able to procure.

W. T. GANNAWAY,

July 22-wt

COMMITTED.

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, AS A woman, who says her name is SALLY BRYANT, and that she was raised in Jones county, by Jo. Finch. She had on when committed a red cotton dress. She is about 25 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender, color black, two upper front teeth out, and rather slow spoken. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.
W. E. HIGH, Sheriff.
22-dt-wt

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

Energy.

Every day brings to light some new retrogression out of the order of "Heroes of America," and every man who renounces the organization, denounces it as an unpatriotic and dangerous society, and all express shame and sorrow that they ever were into it, and all attribute their fall to being misled by some other more ardent than themselves. Yet every man who has yet come out of it, preachers and all, have tried to hold back as much as they could, about its origin, purposes, and conduct; and to let out no more than is sufficient, in their opinion, to extricate them from a situation of individual hazard.

In many instances, this organization has carried the election in particular counties, and in some, initiated and initiated "Heroes" themselves have been elected.

Each day, too, furnishes evidence of the exhibition of this retrogression. Deserter from the ranks in this State in number of numbers. In some localities they are organized—have drilled the citizens and armed themselves, and in a few cases, have been successful in their misdeeds. Murder and robbery are their constant performances, and their boldness has reached such a pitch that they have just fought a battle with a company of Home Guard, or senior reserves, in the county of Macon. A Home Guard officer, on a recent investigation, admitted his obligation, as a "Hero," to protect a daughter; and his is the case of many.

Now we should like to know how long is this retrogression of things to brood over the State? There is unemployed force enough in the State to sweep the last footstep of a deserter from her soil. We have been informed, however, that the efficiency of the Adjutant General's Department is impaired by the act of legislation which would seem to facilitate desertion, rather than prevent it.

We do not wonder at any allegation that may be made against the last Legislature—God forbid that this State should ever look upon its late again; and we earnestly hope that those of its members who are returned, have come back new men, having learned something by their late contact with the people, so that their vision is no longer limited to catch petty "drifts" on "civil liberty," never yet endangered, save by their excess of care for it, but their vision more broad, comprehensive and extensive, with less of "nationalism," which favors of Yankeeism, and more of true, genuine conservatism, in which is embodied all the Southern, socially and politically.

We are pleased to discover an evidence of this better disposition in the article of the *Confederate* of Saturday morning, wherein the expectation is expressed that all the members of the party will give "tangible proof of an honest determination to sustain the Confederate government in all rightful and constitutional measures for prosecuting the war until our independence shall have been established." If Governor Vance and his party friends do this, they will realize the wishes of those thousands of unselfish patriots who yielded political and party feeling, and voted earnestly for him upon his resolution. This same body "declares their willingness and purpose to give his administration a cordial and hearty support" in all measures whose tendency will be to place the State and the Confederacy side by side—mutual helps in accomplishing the great objects of the war—the independence of the nation and the salvation of the South.

But this help is not to be furnished by them, but by practice; and the first act will be to reduce to subject subjugation, or drive out of the State, any disturbing disloyal element, and make by law the condition of citizenship in North Carolina.

In order to effect this desirable end, the Judges, the military authorities, and the Legislature must bear their parts. When the law is obscure, the Legislature must make it plain; when the military department needs strength, the Legislature must furnish it; and the strength so furnished must be employed, not in a sleepy, drowsy, inert style, but with energy—vigor—effect.

And lastly, the Judges now beginning to ride their old circuits, must not be content to "stick it like flint" to poor devils who assault and batter each other's bones; but they must see that the requirements of the law are all put in force.

First—That every lawyer who appears at their bar to practice, is a loyal member of the State, sworn to allegiance in conformity to law. It is not enough for a Judge to suppose this; because the Judges now know that criminal decisions have occurred in this matter.

Second—It is the duty of the Judge to see, that if such oath has been taken and violated by a member of the bar, who has been guilty of gross disloyalty, that such member should cause why he should not be refused an appearance before the courts as counsel, for such offense; and further, that he have due trial therefor.

Third—Our Judges should give in charge this secret association. They should warn the people of the illegality of extra-judicial oaths; should instruct them now that such oaths are not binding in conscience or morals; and the grand jurors should be instructed diligently to examine after these hidden "heroes," and bring them to court.

There is a wide field for improvement in North Carolina. The people have nobly done their part towards its cultivation. They are far in advance of their representatives. We hope these latter will hasten their gait, and catch up.

Joyous will be the day, when North Carolina, thoroughly herself in all her purity, shall present to the nation a model appearance of true loyal unanimity. It will be the fittest testimonial she can offer to her soldiers for their heroic valor.

The evidence multiply of Lincoln's downfall. It was a wonderful selection, in the beginning. How the attention of a nation could have concentrated upon a buffoon, who had never displayed any quality of statesmanship, but who was known among his neighbors as a coarse and vulgar clown, whose highest conception of behavior was the indulgence of a ribald and obscene jest. It was a fit winding-up of the concern, when the United States made Lincoln President. When the Roman Empire was put up for sale by the Pretorian Guards, to be dispensed of to the best bidder by public auction, the Government was not more surely on the decline and hastening to its fall, than was the worn-out Union, when all the elements of corruption, male and female, black and white, united on the elevation of Abraham Lincoln to their mastery.

Darius Julianus, a vain and wealthy old man, with the title of senator, became the purchaser. Whereas Saladin had offered five thousand drachms to each soldier, Darius went one thousand two hundred and fifty higher, and the Empire was knocked down to him amid the universal shame, grief and indignation of the citizens.

Between this character of Roman infamy and Lincoln, there are many points of resemblance. The prime characteristics of each was vanity mixed with low cunning, depraved taste, indifference to human suffering, and contempt of virtue. Over the dead body of the frugal Pretorian, the Roman ruler spread his magnificent feast and amused his chosen guests with the dice and dancing just as his prototype, the renowned Abraham, beguiled the hours when he trod the field of death after the carnage of Gettysburg, with doggerel minstrelsy.

But Rome did not for long endure the shame of such a mastery. War followed throughout the empire; the faithless Pretorians, in the hour of danger deserted their buffoon master, and suffered him to be beheaded like a common criminal. The signs are auspicious of a coming doom to this new Julianus—Already Chase the pious and awful Chase, has left the council board, to be screened himself in the coming day of destiny and to help on the settlement against his late employer. And now Stanton takes occasion to make a quarrel with one of his fellows, and he too quits the sinking craft. Meanwhile, therefore, of the champions in the family, openly declare war, and Water Davis, whose renege biography will make a volume of the sort wherein will be recorded the lives of Andy Johnson, John Baxter and others who have basely betrayed their country—Water Davis and Wade now make a manifest to show how great a tyrant and oppressor is Abraham Lincoln.

The New York *Herald* is therefore a supporter of the Administration and utters the worst supination of Lincoln's enemies, now declares him as the "most egregious failure," and a numerous faction, which does not recognize the nomination, is loud and blatant, calling for a new convention to put upon the track some beast of blood less cold than Abraham's. While on the other side in Yankeeedom, another party, heretofore craven, dubious and prostrate, is now counseling its various fragments upon a "nucleus of peace," and eroding a most formidable opposition, right in Abraham's teeth. All the signs between the success of this last combination. Soon its full form will be displayed, and we shall see its form and development.

To us it will be a matter of sharp study, when the day of retribution commences on the wrong doers.

The following compliment to the Southern Express Company, is from the pen of "P. W. A.," the correspondent of the *Savannah Republican*:

"The people of Georgia and Alabama can now realize the great inconvenience resulting from the interruption of the railway lines and postal communication of the country. I do not know what the government, the army and the people of Virginia would have done this summer, when the railways were cut, but for the Southern Express Company. This company not only surmounts difficulties at which the agents of the government stand appalled, but it actually keeps up some sort of mail communication in spite of the sword of the public enemy and the torch of bridge burners. It carries papers from one news-office to another, when the post office has ceased to operate; it delivers valuable packages when all other means of transport have ceased; it receives and transports packages of food and apparel to the soldier in preference over all other freight; it has entered into an arrangement by which it is required to convey all funds belonging to the government to any part of the Confederacy, and for the safety of which the company is responsible. The government has not lost a cent out of the many hundreds of millions of dollars entrusted to the company. Indeed, the Southern Express Company is a public benefactor. It is indispensable to government and of incalculable advantage to the people. Its agents and employees are really agents and employees of the government, and are rendering most important service to the great cause where they are, than they possibly could if they were in the field."

The Yankees have devoured, with the voracity of starvation, the small crumbs of comfort derived from the cavalry affair at Moorhead. Various and conflicting have been the accounts of this paltry reverse, and all exaggerated to the highest allowance by the Northern news. It seems at last to have been nothing more than a surprise of one or two companies, brought about by the treachery of certain pickets, who were Union men, or "H. O. A.," perhaps. In the miles, some two hundred and fifty or three hundred of Brig. Gen. B. T. Johnston's command were the sufferers, and a few pieces of artillery were taken. We have not heard any fault attributed to this officer, whose gallant career should suffer no depreciation from this mishap.

MOBILE, August 9, 1864.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Sec'y of the Navy:

The enemy steamed in through the main entrance with four monitors and about sixteen heavy vessels of war. The *Tecumseh*, Commander T. A. M. Craven, was sunk, nearly all her crew, and also another gunboat, the *Phillips*, which I subsequently burned. The *Richmond*, Hartford and Brooklyn, in line of battle, followed by the remainder of the fleet, pushed by Fort Morgan under full headway, where they were encountered by the *Tennessee*, *Morgan*, *Gaines* and *Selma*. The *Tennessee* and the other vessels steamed in close range of the advancing force, and poured a heavy fire into the leading ships. After a desperate engagement between the fleets the *Gaines* retired to Fort Morgan in a sinking condition; the *Selma*, cut off, surrendered, and the *Tennessee* escaped to Fort Morgan. The *Tennessee* so far uninjured, steamed towards the whole fleet, and, after an obstinate fight, surrendered; her rudder disabled, her smoke stack carried away, and, as we suppose, her crew in an exhausted and smothering condition.

The *Tennessee*, Admiral Buchanan was severely wounded by a splinter in the leg; two killed and several wounded among her crew. On the *Gaines*, two killed and two wounded. On the *Morgan*, one wounded. On the *Selma*, eight killed, [including her executive officer, Lieut. J. H. Comstock,] and seven wounded. The enemy suffered severely, and he requested permission to bury his dead.

Respectfully,

G. W. HARRISON, C. S. N.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE NAVAL FORCES ENGAGED.

Federal Force.	
Hartford, [flagship] screw sloop.....	20 guns
Winnebago, two turret monitors.....	4 guns
Ciclaw, do do.....	4 guns
Tecumseh, one turret do.....	2 guns
Mathews, do do.....	2 guns
Richmond, screw sloop, 1st class.....	18 guns
Brooklyn, do do.....	24 guns
Monongahela, do do.....	12 guns
Lackawanna, do do.....	14 guns
Osage, do do.....	10 guns
Onondaga, do do.....	12 guns
Genesee, do do.....	8 guns
Michigan, double-ended, side-wheel, 10 guns	10 guns
Seneca, do do.....	10 guns
Port Royal, do do.....	8 guns
Cummingham, do do.....	9 guns
Kennebec, screw gunboat.....	6 guns
Penola, do do.....	4 guns
Tasca, do do.....	4 guns
Pemba, do do.....	4 guns
Peagah, do do.....	7 guns
Tennessee, do do.....	6 guns
Cowpat, tug.....	2 guns
Phillips, tug.....	2 guns
Glasgow, tug.....	2 guns
Jeannine, tug.....	2 guns
Beckham, tug.....	2 guns
28 vessels.....	212 guns

Confederate Force.	
Tennessee, iron clad ram.....	6 guns
Morgan, side-wheel gunboat.....	10 guns
Gaines, side-wheel gunboat.....	10 guns
Selma, side-wheel gunboat.....	6 guns
Four vessels.....	32 guns

The foregoing official report of G. W. Harrison, commanding Confederate States Navy, shows the daring and desperate nature of the fight near Mobile Bay, which resulted in the wounding and capturing of Admiral Buchanan, and the loss of three out of the four vessels of our fleet.

It is impossible to compare the forces engaged, without being struck with the inordinate disparity in favor of our enemies. And if mere pride were to be indulged, our gratification would overflow. But it is a question, whether such an enjoyment were prudent, as it was bold. Of course, with the limited lights before us, we are not at liberty to call in question the conduct of military leaders on the spot, whose judgment is entitled to respect. But we frankly confess, we do not see why our few vessels should be put to so hazardous a test in the very beginning, before the forts had assayed their strength. In points of policy, and for the defense of Mobile, it seems to us that the more appropriate station for our fleet would have been inside the bar, in that narrow channel, where the numerous vessels of the foe could not come abreast, when the inequality of calibre and of numbers could be diminished by the advantages of the position. If this battle was fought to show that Confederate sailors have the pluck and know how to hazard life, then it was glorious, and will receive the world's admiration, like to the affair of the Alabama. But if it made a part of the defence of the city, then, from our standpoint, we cannot see that the time and place and manner of the fight were well chosen.

The vote at Washington.

A correspondent gives us the following vote given at Washington. He says: "A detachment of Co. G, 10th Regiment, 19 men, gave Vance 19, Holden none. A detachment of Co. B, same regiment, 27 men, gave Vance 26, Holden 1. So you see the old Tenth sustains by its loyal votes, the high reputation she has won by her fighting qualities." The citizen's vote was 75 for Vance, Holden none."

A frog fell out of a block of sandstone which some workmen were breaking at Johnston, Pa., a few days since. The stone was known and dated, thirty years ago; and how long the frog, which was squeezed out flat as a coin, had been in it before that can only be a matter of conjecture. Immediately on falling out, the reptile began to swell and move, and in a short time became quite lively.

We have known just such politicians. You may walk them up in solid rock and squeeze them 'as flat as a cent,' but take the rock away and they come to life again and "swell" as usual.

Just So—Blower, swears that any man who would undertake to cast a slur upon our State authorities, for the prompt manner in which they ordered our gallant militia to drive Grant from our doors, deserves to be kicked to death by a jackass, and that he would like to do it.—*Punch*.

In answer to an Inquirer the Richmond Sentinel says:

We are informed, upon inquiring at the proper department, that the successor of a retired officer "takes rank from the date of approval. We understand there are no vacancies."

North Carolina Election.

The greatest moral triumph of this war has just been gained in the election of Gov. Vance in North Carolina.

The principles distinctly set forth and announced to the people of that State by the press and the orators sustaining Mr. Holden, were peace upon the basis of individual State action; opposition to the President and his Administration in every sense of that word; and a general denunciation of the war. The party opposing the Holdens, with Gov. Vance as the leader, sustained the Administration, the war, and the policy of the Government in its conduct of the war—looking for peace, not through separate State action, but as the result of a vigorous prosecution of the conflict.

The result of this election, as we remarked above, is a great moral triumph for our young Confederacy. It is the people of North Carolina, rising en masse, that people who, by the action of such men as Mr. Holden and the bitter and audacious sneers which have sustained his course, have, as a community, been calumniated throughout the South as wanting in loyalty to the principles involved in their secession from the United States, these people have crushed the agitators and half traitors, and have sent forth greeting to her sisters in this glorious struggle, that "her flag is still there"—yes, everywhere, from mountain top to valley, from valley to sea coast, and from sea-coast to battle field.

They have not only elected Gov. Vance, but they have illustrated to the people in the Confederacy and in the United States, that the principles which impelled them to leave the Union of their fathers to save the spotless honor of the State, are still fresh and vivid to their minds, and that they have no inclination to listen to, or tolerate the opponents of our young and vigorous Government. They have declared in favor of the course of the present Administration, and in favor of an earnest and determined prosecution of this war, as the only mode of securing an enduring peace with all the rights of a Confederacy of individual nationalities, fully recognized.

It is a gratification, since the result of this election has so well sustained the action of the State in 1861, that the political canvass secured. It is the last election in the South since the inauguration of the war, where the question of whether the war shall be sustained, has been brought before the people; and it is still more gratifying that this canvass should take place in North Carolina; that land heretofore known as the Rip Van Winkle of States and the home of discontent. But no longer to be known as such, for this people have proven themselves to be fully awake to all the interests of the Confederacy, and to every sentiment of every true Southern heart.

This election has demolished the "Georgia Plan," if that detestable subterfuge ever had a real existence, which we would solemnly declare to have been a complete delusion. It has also completely overthrown these fearful individuals throughout the Confederacy, who for the want of a better mode of contention, seized upon the suspension of the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus as the point d'appui for a general assault upon the Administration. In fact it is the vote of a whole people sustaining and endorsing President Davis and the Confederate Congress.

How utterly contemptible now seem the little "Travis, Blanchard Sweetser" and all that tribe of burlesques at the Administration—those public preachers about the usurpation of our liberties by a home government, when we are seeking liberty from a foreign one! North Carolina has overthrown the two sentiments of the people of the Confederacy; they have had it written down on the records of the State and announced to the world; it will be the same verdict which would come up from the people of Georgia and of every other State, were the judgment asked to morrow.

The moral weight of this North Carolina election is not only felt here, but will have a powerful influence in the United States. It will discourage the war party and give force to the argument of the peace men in their Presidential canvass. In Europe, also, it will be felt and acknowledged. In fact, it has finally broken the back of the Seward lie, that there were thousands of men in the South, who were for peace and a restoration of the Union upon any terms. They are not here, at least, not in North Carolina.

All honor to the old State; a double health to the people who made the McKinstry declaration of independence in the eighteenth century, and the verdict for the battle for liberty in 1864.—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist*.

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY EIGHTH DAY. Two hundred and fifty shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the last twenty-four hours, closing at six o'clock Wednesday evening. Private Fairchild, Company D, 32d Georgia, was severely wounded Tuesday night, by a fragment of a mortar shell, and one or two others slightly wounded. About twelve o'clock Wednesday, a large side-wheel transport, with a signal flying, came from the South, and passed the bar going North. The gunboat Pawnee, which was outside the bar, answered the signal, when the transport sailed in close to the Pawnee, several small boats from the fleet then communicated with the new steamer, after which she took her departure and again sailed North.

Battery Wagner opened fire upon Battery Cheves Wednesday afternoon, firing twenty-two shots, which was returned by Cheves, firing eleven shot.

Five shots, two of which were fuse shells, were fired at Castle Pinckney during the afternoon by Battery Gregg.

Sixteen shots were fired at the city. There was no further change of the fleet.—*Courier of Saturday*.

Brig. Gen. W. G. Lewis.

Messrs. EDITORS.—Knowing that the friends and contraries in arms of Brig. Gen. W. G. Lewis would like to know something positive in regard to him I take pleasure in informing them, through your paper, that his wound is doing well, under the skillful treatment of Dr. Mallett, of Chapel Hill. The wound was made by a minie rifle bullet nearly through the calf of the left leg. B. H. L.

Two or three parties of aliens have been captured while attempting to escape to the enemy at Pulaski, and we learn that many more have gone to Carolina to avoid Gov. Brown's enrolling officers. Such conduct will be considered very reprehensible, but it is worse than that of these native citizens who are physically able to do military duty, and who yet seek from service under every flimsy pretext in a time like the present? As for the aliens who are unwilling to defend the country that has given them protection, and in which many of them have made fortunes, let them go. The Confederacy can do without them, and we will not have them to feed.—*Savannah News*.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the Virginia Valley, RICHMOND, August 16.—Col. Mosby reports, officially, that the enemy's corps, the 13th, and captured and destroyed 75 loaded wagons, taking over 200 prisoners, including several officers, and between four and six hundred horses and mules, upwards of two hundred head of cattle, and many other valuable stores. A considerable number of the enemy were killed and wounded. Mosby lost two killed and three wounded.

A Duel at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 16.—A duel was fought this morning near this city, between Daniels, the Editor of the Examiner, and Elmore, of the Confederate Treasury Department. Daniels received a flesh wound above the ankle. The difficulty grew out of a publication in the Local column of the Examiner, on the 1st inst., of a detective to suppress certain facts injurious to the reputation of a high official in the Treasury Department. [So the dispatch reads.]

Northern News.

RICHMOND, August 16.—A special dispatch to the *Whig*, from Petersburg to-day, says the Washington Chronicle of the 12th has been received, which contains full accounts of the recent explosion at City Point. It says the explosion was the most terrific of a kind ever known in the history of gunpowder. Two barges loaded with ammunition of various kinds which had been moved to City Point, were blown to atoms, with all their contents, consisting of about three thousand barrels of shot, shell and canister, and buried in all directions, amidst volumes of black smoke, and an avalanche of broken timbers. A new warehouse, 400 feet long and 50 wide, on the wharf, filled with commissary stores, was shattered into fragments. Adams' Express office, adjoining the government buildings, and a train of cars, were also destroyed. Fifty four persons were killed and one hundred and eight wounded.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 15.—This evening two monitors and five gunboats crossed Dog River Bar, coming up within two miles of the obstructions and opened fire for three hours on our batteries and gunboats, doing no damage. One gunboat replied handsomely; the batteries silent. At sunset the enemy hauled off.

A special dispatch to the Register, dated Oxford, August 14th, says Chalmers dashed into Abbeville and whipped the enemy, capturing 75 prisoners and pursuing the enemy five miles. The enemy attacked and were repulsed. Our loss, five killed and twenty-five wounded. The enemy's loss, fifty killed and wounded and forty prisoners. Firing was heard in the direction of Fort Morgan this morning.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, August 16.—The Yankees are unusually demonstrative on New Market road below the city to-day. It is reported they are attempting a flank movement which will probably lead to active operations in that quarter. The enemy's cavalry advanced on the Charles City road this morning to White's Tavern, seven miles below the city. A force of Confederate cavalry engaged them and severe skirmishing continued until the afternoon, when they drove the Yankees back several miles. No further particulars.

Fierce Fighting and Terrible Slaughter near Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 17.—An official dispatch received last night stated that the enemy yesterday made a determined attack on our line between Darbytown and White's Tavern on Charles City road, and at one time the enemy broke through, but was repulsed and our original positions re-occupied. It is supposed to have been a reconnaissance. The Yankees moved simultaneously from Oxford, renewing the attack on our lines after four o'clock yesterday. His force on Charles City road, after advancing to within two miles of White's Tavern, were then back across White Oak swamp. Our loss was small. The Yankees were then driven back several miles and severe skirmishing continued until the afternoon, when they drove the Yankees back several miles. No further particulars.

SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Aug. 17.—Acting Brig. General Grady, commanding Wright's brigade, was shot through the head and killed in battle yesterday. His body was brought here and will be sent to Georgia for sepulture.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 16.—A party of the enemy's cavalry that passed through Decatur last evening, after reaching Cobb's Mills, retraced their steps to Decatur, where they were met by another party, which moved simultaneously from Creek church, struck the Atlanta and West Point railroad at Fairburn and burned the depot and warehouse. The train was then driven back and withdrew three miles and went into camp. The enemy made several fierce assaults. Burnside's negro troops leading the enemy's charge. The slaughter of negroes exceeded the carnage at Petersburg on the 30th July. The enemy's losses reported very heavy. Confederate Brigadier General Chalmers, killed.

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, August 16.—The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Post says Henry Warner Davis has written a call for a National Convention to meet at Buffalo in September, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President.

A released prisoner says it is reported that the Tallahassee is commanded by John Taylor Wood. The New York Post says the McClellan was a thing did not express or meet the approbation of the leaders of the Democratic party. Neither leader nor Democratic masses present.

Indian troubles in the North-west are increasing in magnitude.

Great excitement exists at Constantinople in consequence of the suppression of Protestant establishments by armed force.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Aug. 17.—The *N. Y. Herald* of the 13th has been received. It renounces the suggestion of Lincoln's peace commissioners to Richmond, and says we have arrived at that stage of exhaustion in the war when every consideration of expediency, patriotism and humanity suggest the part of the administration in behalf of peace. The Herald announces that its daily issue will hereafter be four cents per copy. It was expected that President would reform financial affairs; but instead, he has played deeper into the sea of paper money. National finances are now more unsettled than ever. The Herald says it is not best now, that half the papers in the country must soon stop publication. The Baltimore Gazette of the 16th has been received. From it we learn that Burnside has been relieved of the command of the 12th army corps and has arrived in Baltimore. Wincox is temporarily in command of the corps. The federal loss in the action below Mobile estimated at 240 men. No particulars received.

Sherman on the 10th was within one mile of the Marina road, at every step fortifying his position very strongly.

A Confederate force two thousand strong, is menacing the border towns of Indiana. Gen. Carrington has made a requisition for 25,000 men.

Various captures by the Tallahassee reported, including ship *Aerie* and *William Bell*. Nothing definite from *Shenandoah Valley*. Despatches from Grant's army unimportant.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—Deserters and prisoners brought in to-day confirm the statement that Burnside's and Warren's corps are still in our front here; while Hancock's second corps, and perhaps other infantry are operating on the north side of James river. Advice from headquarters here, confirm the defeat of the enemy in the fight of yesterday near White Tavern on the north side of James river. Our loss not very large. Among our losses are: Gen. Girardey and Chalmers killed. The fight is supposed to be renewed to some extent to-day, being heard in that direction.

Official advice from the Valley Department have been received up to yesterday. Up to that time no general engagement had taken place, in front of this place nothing of interest transpiring.

Rain falling every day this week most grateful to man and beast.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 17.—The enemy's cavalry have retired from the vicinity of Fairburn, a position crossing the river near Camptown. The trains are running as usual. The enemy are busy engaged fortifying the north side of the Chattahoochee, principally along Powder, Sherman's and Camptown roads, in the vicinity of Shattwater. Everything quiet along the front.

The enemy opened fire on Atlanta from another gun, supposed to be a 6 pounder planted on the M. Rietts road. Slow firing kept up all night, resulting in killing one person. It is generally believed that the Atlanta road was cut at Ackworth by a portion of our cavalry on the 14th. Auspicious news from that quarter expected.

Notice.—Taken up and committed to

the Jail of Canawha, a dark NEGRO man about fifty years of age. Says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh Carlyle and Geo. Henderson of Georgia. A. J. HELTEN, Jailor. Newton N. C. April 13th 1864. ap. 20 12-wm

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, JULY TERM 1864.

Sarah Fisher,

Perkins Johnson and wife Elizabeth, George Fisher, James James and wife Sarah, heirs at Law of Thomas Fisher, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Perkins Johnson and wife Elizabeth, George Fisher, James James and wife Sarah, are non-residents of this State; it is ordered, that publication be made in the weekly *Confederate* for six successive weeks, notifying said parties petitioner to appear at the Court House in Morganton, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to present answer or demurrer to said petition; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, J. B. Kincaid, Clerk of said Court, at office in Morganton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, A. D. 1864. J. B. KINCAID, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ASHE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term 1864.

John C. Plummer,

Ralph Blevins.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Ralph Blevins is not within the jurisdiction of this Court; it is ordered that publication be made in the weekly *Confederate* for six weeks, commanding the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of law to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, then and there to plead and reply in the said cause, otherwise final judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, E. C. Bartlett, Clerk of said Court, at office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1864. E. C. BARTLETT, C. S. C. June 29 w6t

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

NEW BOOKS!

OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.

Johnson's Common School Arithmetic, \$3.50
The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book, 3.00
The Jack Morgan Songer, (50¢ per 100) 1.00
Love and Liberty Song (50¢ per 100) 1.00
The above books are put from the press.
Primary Geography, 2.00
York's English Grammar, 2.00
Reasons in Composition, by L. Branson, 3.50
Hill's Poems by The Rev. W. M. W. 1.50
Morse and Lunda, by Rev. A. W. Mangum, 2.50
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, third edition, 5.00
First Dixie Reader, by H. B. Moore, 2.00
Myrtle Leaves, by Henry W. Mangum, 3.00
The above books are sold at one-third off to the trade.

OTHER BOOKS ON HAND.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Hansen's Piano Forte Instructor, 3.00
Lander's Arithmetic, 2.00
Bingham's Latin Grammar, 4.00
Wesleyan Catechism No. 1, 2.00
Wesleyan Catechism No. 2, 75
Lancaster's Catechism, 7